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APPENDIX

JACKSON'S MAP

OF THE

INING DISTRICTS OF CALIFORNIA.

BRINGING DOWN

ALL THE DISCOVERIES SINCE 1849.

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

F THE PLACERS AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF VEIN MINES, TO WHICH SO MUCH ATTEN-TION IS AT THIS TIME DIRECTED.

-ALSO,-

THE NEW TOWNS BUILT AND LOCATED, ITH THE BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTIES, AND THE SEATS

OF HISTICE IN EACH.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

NEW-YORK: LAMBERT & LANE, 69 WALL-STREET. 1851.

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[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by LAMBERT & LANE,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern
District of New-York.]

DESCRIPTION.

SAN ERANCISCO.

The Empire City of this truly wonderful State destined to be ranked among the great cities of the Union for its growing importance, its commanding commercial advantages and the unbounded enterprises of its citizens, is situated on the western side of the noble Bay from which it derives its name. It is the principal port of entry in the State, being easy of access from the Ocean, and having a Bay in front capable of holding all the navies of the world. It is from this city, now numbering near 35,000 of inhabitants, that those who come into the country for the purpose of digging for the precious metal, or with a mere sagacious purpose of becoming the medium of supply to the constantly recurring wants of the miners, avail themselves of the numerous facilities which this place affords for reaching their various points of destination. This city although three times nearly destroyed by fire, yet each time has been rebuilt and with improved durability and taste. It contains quite a number of fine brick, fire proof stores and Banking houses, and at great expense and wonderful enterprise, the principal streets and side walks are permanently paved with heavy timbers and plank, which adds much to the health and comfort of its citizens, to say nothing of the great advantages in a mercantile point of view. The great competition of Steamers and sailing vessels to every point in the interior, has reduced

the fare and freights to quite a reasonable price. There are several daily lines of Steamers to Sacramento, and from thene to Maryville and points on the route, also to Stockton, San Joaquin City, and other points in the Southern Mines, although real estate is not so high as it was a month ago; yet there is more firmness and confidence in basiness transactions. San Franciscois truly the world's Theatre. Here you have people of every nation, the productions of every clime, and work of every land. It is the county seat of San Francisco county.

VALLEJO

Is situated at the entrance of the Straits of Carquines, on Nappa Bay, in Solano County, and is the site of a new city which the last Legislature of the State has decided upon as the future Capital.

Numerous advantageous, propositions were received from the editizens of Monterey, San Jose, New York of the Pacific and from Grs. M. G. Vallito, which propositions having been submitted to the people in their November election, the Legislature fielt themselves instructed to vote for that offered by Grs. Vallito. Grs. Vallito, and his associties agree to deed to the State 150 facres of land and to pay in money 8370,000, in two years, for building a State House and other edifices for the accommodation of its officers and for Literary and Charitable Institutions, Grs. Vallito, suggests the eity to be called Eureka.

BENICIA

Is on the North side of the Struits of Carquines, at the entrance of Sulsun Bay. Ships of the largest size can lay here close to shore opposite the Town; it is well laid out on a handsome slope towards the hills, and has improved very much the last year. There is a Navy Station and Arsenal here and the Pacific S. P. Co., have erected a handsome dock, where their Steamships came up to refit, though it never can be a rival of San Francisco as a mercantile city. It is the seat of Justice for Solano County.

NEW YORK OF THE PACIFIC

Is situated on a very eligible site on the South side of the upper extremity of Suisma Bay, and near the junction of the Saeramento and San Joaquin Rivers, some six or elight good houses have been built, and although it is on a handsome level piece of ground, and water along the banks deep enough for the largest ships, yet it has not improved any for the last year.

SACRAMENTO CITY

Is on the East bank of the Szenmento River, just below the mouth of the American River, and is the second city of the mouth of the American River, and is the second city of the post of the State—the population is about 15,000 and is gradually improving. Since the floods of 1849 and 50, the Corporate Authorities have had constructed a good safe Lavee around the city. The natural advantages of Szentaneto City, are very important while its trade and wealth are inferior only to San Francisco. It is the grand depot for the greater portion of the Northern Mining district, and Steamers and sailing vessels of a large class can reach this city at any stage of water. In fact many vessels sail direct from the Atlante States for this place, merchants thereby saving the expense of re-shipping at San Francisco. This is the county sea of Szeramento County.

STOCKTON,

The third city of note in the State, is on Stockton Slough, three miles from the San Joaquin River, and 65 miles from New York of the Peaisis. There is a good and soft natiguation for Steamers and vessels of 400 tons hurden, at all times to this place. The location is exceedingly eligible, embracing the peninsular between the two principal sloughs and extending South to Mormon slough. The population is now 6000. It contains some fine buildings, and presents aconaiderable business activity. Stockton is the great depot for all the Southern Mines, and is destined to be a place of much importance.

It is the seat of Justice for San Joaquin County.

SAN JOSE

Is situated about 8 miles from the Southern extremity of San Francisco Bay. It is a very beautiful and desirable place of residence on account of the salubrity of the climate, healthiness, and agricultural advantages in its neighborhood. Pruits and vegetables in great profasion and variety abound here. It was the seat of Government for two years, when it was removed by present Legislature to Vallejo. Considerable attention has been directed the last year by emigrants to this portion of California, and many have settled permanently in the vicinity, to engage in agricultural pursuits. Small Steamers and vessels can approach within 7 or 8 miles of the Town, the population is near 4,000, and is improving. It is the seat of Justice for Stanta Clara County.

MARTINEZ

Is on the South side of the Straits of Carquines, and nearly opposite Benicis, it is on a handsome location, but never can be a place of great importance for business; the country near is well adapted for grazing and agriculture. It is the seat of Justice for Contra County.

SANTA CRUZ.

The seat of Justice for Blanciforte County, is on the

North side of Monterey Bay, immediately upon the Ocean.
It is commisseding some notice, and its proximity to the
Commisser Mines, and the rich valley of the San Juan, may
make it a blace of some note.

· MARYSVILLE

Is situated on the Yuba River, just above its mouth. It is a place of growing importance, and the highest point of navigation for Steamers and small vessels. It has sprung up within the last year, and bids fair to rival many towns of older date-site citizens are enterprising and industrious, and drive a flourishing trade with the neighboring country. It is the seat of Justice of Yuba Country.

CULLOMA

Is in the immediate vicinity of Sutter's MIII, where Gold was first discovered in California. It is on the South side of the South Fork of American River, and forty-five miles from Sacamento City. It presents quite a business appearance. Its Saw Mills furnish abundance of fine lumber, which has been a great advantage in building up a neat and thrifty town. It numbers some 2,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of Justice of El Dorado County.

NATOMA,

Or "Mormon Island" is situated on the South Fork of the American River, and is quite a settlement of Miners and Traders, it is 25 miles from Sacramento City, and the Mormons first attracted attention to this place, by their extensive and successful workings for gold.

VERNON

Is on the East bank of the Sacramento River, and below the mouth of Feather River. It offers some inducements to persons disposed to settle in that region, but is not at present a place of much note.

. FREMONT.

Another of the new towns recently sprung into notice, it is on the West bank of the Sacramento River, nearly opposite Vernon. The road route from Benicia to the Northern Mines passes this place. It is the seat of Justice of Yola County.

YUBA CITY

Is on the West bank of Feather River, and near the mouth of Yuba River. Is improving very rapidly and promises to be a place of considerable trade; as its proximity to several mining localities makes it a depot for supplies.

SUTTERSVILLE.

Or Sutter's, is a beautiful little village on the East bank of the Sacramento River, 2‡ miles below Sacramento City. There has been for some time an army station here, though it has not grown much the last year.

STANISLAUS CITY

Is the site of a town laid out at the junction of the Stanislaus and San Joaquim Rivers. Vessels of light draft can reach this point readily.

SAN JOAQUIM CITY

Is a new town lately laid out on the West bank of the San Joaquim River, a little below the mouth of the Stanislaus.

TUOLUMNE CITY
Is on the Tuolumne River, a short distance from its mouth, on the North bank of the river.

MERCED CITY

Is on the San Joaquim River a little below the mouth of the Merced, and Baltimore is on the Merced one mile from its mouth.

CRESCENT CITY

Is 16 miles from the mouth of the Tuolnmne River, on the North bank

EMPIRE CITY

Is on the South bank of the Tuolumne, and nearly opposite to Crescent City. Small steamers run occasionally to Crescent City, and up to Empire City, passing by San Joaquim City, Stanislaus City, and Tuolumne City. It is impossible to say what will be the future prosperity of those new towns, but all are striving to push themselves into notice.

CASTORIA.

A town laid out on the old site of the French Camp, and 5 miles from Stockton, is also claiming attention among the seekers for good locations. JAMESTOWN.

A small mining settlement on Wood's Creek, is in the centre of an attractive mining region; is 65 miles from Stockton, and on the road to Sonora.

WOOD'S

Or Wood's Diggings; a mining and trading settlement one mile below Jamestown, on Wood's Creek.

SONORA

The seat of justice of Tuolumne County, is on Wood's Creek, 4 miles above Jamestown, and was named by the Legislature of 1849, as Stewart, but the citizens prefer the old name, which it still retains. The population of Sonora varies, at different seasons of the year, from 3000 to 5000; a great portion of whom are Chillans and Sonoranians. There are some good stores and eating-houses at this place, and considerable trade is carried on. The largest lump of native gold yet produced was found near this vicinity.

AGUA FRIA ""

Is on the North side of Agua Fris Creek, 80 miles from Stockton. Its population is sparsely seathered over eithe dieff. ferent flats on the Creek, and has been a throrth location during the winter or rainy session; water for washing penposes being searce during the summer. It will be an important point, as it is in the vicinity of rich veins of gold bearing quarts. It is the seat of pistic for Mariposa County.

MARIPOSA CITY

Is 90 miles from Stockton, on the Mariposa River, and 4 miles east of Agus Fria. It was near this place that the first veln mine was opened and mechinery put up for ersaling the ore. Since then a number of valuable mines have been discovered, and machinery is about being erected between this and the Merced. The number of persons at and near Mariposa City, operating in the veins and in the placers, is about 3,200 is about 3

DOUBLE SPRINGS.

Or "Pleasant Valley," is the County seat of Calaveras County. It is 43 miles north-east from Stockton, and is a favorite stopping place for the trader and miner. It is in the vicinity of the famous Moquelamne, Calaveras, and rich gulch workings.

THE MINES.

Although the workings for gold in California have been carried on with a great deal of energy since its first discovery in 1848, still the banks and beds of the streams, the dry gulches, the flat plains, and the high ceniados, and ravines, continue to give forth their shining treasures. It is true, that many of the placers have given out, but others equally as rich are almost daily discovered. It is not to be expected that so many rapid fortunes will be, made in the mines as formerly; the number of seckers being doubled, and the labor of prospecting greater; but with the low price of labor and cheapness of provisions, those who follow it with energy may reasonably expect a fair return.

THE PLACERS OR ALLUVIAL MINES.

From the placers or alluvial mines the precious dust is obtained in various ways; either by washing the soil on the banks of the streams, or the bars of sand, gravel and clay, formed by the currents during the freshet; Sometimes the course of the streams are directed by throwing across a dam at low water, in order to work out the gold deposited in their beds. These are termed "Wet Diggings," and can be worked to most advantage from May to November. The Dry Diggings are of three kinds; first, where the soil or earth in which gold is found is taken from the dry ravines or flat plains, and carried down to the streams for washing; secondly, where only lumps and coarse particles are obtained, by means of shovels, pick-axes, and knife, without the use of water; thirdly, the Mexican and Chilian practice, where water is not to be had, by winnowing from a large wooden bowl the earthy particles after it has been dried and pulverised, leaving the gold in the bottom of the bowl. It is a very rude process, but necessity is the mother of invention. The Dry Diggings are preferred by many persons even during the summer months, and though some find it profitable, it is more precarious than the river washing at a low stage of water. Again, the Dry Diggings are the best from November to April: as most of the rich locations in the high gulches, have, during the rainy season, water abundant to wash out the soil which may have been previously dug and thrown out on the banks.

The modes of washing out the gold are almost immunerable. Some use a wooden bowl; some a small rocker; a to 4 feet long, with cleets on the bottom and a riddle at one end; some are of sheet iron, with rounded bottoms and wooden cleets. Some use the Long Tom, a rocker some 9 or 10 feet long. Many use the Virginia Burke Rocker, and amalgamate the gold with quicksilere. A great many have machines made to suit their own ideas, and all are astisfied that they have the best. The Long Tom and the Burke are the most general favorities wherever an abundance of water is to be had. In fact, wherever the gold is in fine particles or scales mixed with a quantity of black sund, it is impossible to operate to advantage with out the use of quicksilery.

VEINS OF GOLD BEARING QUARTZ. Since the Spring of 1850, a new impulse has been given to the gold operations in California by the discovery of numerous veins of quartz richly impregnated with gold. Sevral valuable locations were opened in the County of Mariposa, carly in 1850, which attracted a number of capitalists to this branch of scientific mining. Since that time veins are found to exist in other portions of the gold belt, and an immense quantity of machinery is being forwarded for the reducing of the ores; and before the end of the present year the vein mining operations will present scenes of unparalled activity and enterprise; and the snorting of the steam engines, and the noise of the ore mills, will be heard in many a mountain. There are very few persons who but must be satisfied that the home of gold is in the quartz rock, and when found in other situations it has been either disintegrated from the quartz by decomposition, the action of the elements or other causes, or has been, as some suppose, thrown out by volcanic action.

The Mariposa Mining Comapny have erected a steam stamping and Chilian Mill, which was put in operation in September last, and are about adding considerably to their operations. The results so far have been extremely encouraging, and the mine promises rich returns.

Messra Stockton & Aspinwall were erecting machinery on a location one-fourth of a mile east of the Mariposa Co., on the Ava Maria. It is a haadsome location and can be

worked to much advantage.

The Philadelphia and California Mining Co., have organicel, with a capital of \$500,000, and are now getting up in Philadelphia some superior machinery to send out to their location, which is near the Mariposa Mining Co., and immediately on the banks of the river. They propose sending out an experienced set of miners and capable superintendents.

The Messra Haydens have opened a very valuable location near the Merced, in Mariposa City; and from their last reports the ore was rich beyond their most sanguine expectations. They have machinery now erected for reducing the ores, and intend to enlarge their operations.

Messrs. Worths & Co., from Virginia, have opened a vein of good promise on the south side of the Agua Fria,

and have machinery ready to put up.

The Agua Fria vein has been opened to some extent, and several cuts made which exhibit the size of the vein and the ores taken therefrom have proved quite rich.

Some rich veins have been opened on Burns' Creek; also near Horse Shoe Bend, on the Merced; again, at Sherlock's, 4 miles from the Mariposa.

Doctor Harris & Co., have opened a vein of great promise on the river Cosumne, and will erect machinery at once.

Near Jainestown a very promising with has besit discovered; also at Rattlesmake Creek, near the Tuolumne River; on the Stanishma, above Sonom; also, near Angel's Creek; on the South Fork of the American River; and on the Upper Yuku; so that they are known to exist nearly throughout the whole extent of the mining region. At tention has also been directed to the discovery of gold found in the Coast Range, below San Jose, and recently opposite Monterey, and companies are now formed to prospect those regions.

SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver has been discovered in two or three locations, and a number of persons are now directing their attention to this description of mines, in the Coast Range below San Jose, near Los Angelos, and above Angel's Creek. Lead has been found in various places, but of course not worth the attention of miners in that country. Is the County of Marin sounce rish lead ores exist.

CINNABAR MINES.

The quicksilver mines of California have never received that attention which they deserve. They are, undoubtedly the most valuable mining property in the State. As yet there are only three Cinnabar mines opened that promise to be of great value. One owned by Messrs, Forbes & Co., on Cook's rameh, a short distance from San Jose, has been in successful operation for some time, and is equable of turning out a large number of flasks monthly. Their or yields from 40 to 75 per cent of pure quicksilver. The second location is one owned and held by Gray, Taylor & Co., adjoining Forbes. It is intended to put it in operation during this year. The that it is also south of the two

locations above, and adjoining. It is known by the name of Santa Clara Mine.

AGRICULTURE.

In Alta California, the proportion of land suitable for acricultural purposes, is very small in comparison to the extent of the State, though there is enough of the finest land in the world to supply its inhabitants in a great measure with the common necessaries of life. The valley of San Juan, Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, Sonora and Nappa valleys, are extremely fertile, and will produce almost any crop except Indian Corn. Wheat, Oats, Rye and Barley, do not need irrigation at all. It is true that irrigation will be required for meet of the vegotables, but this in many places can be readily and at small expense accomplished. A great many have made fortunes by raising yearetables for market, and a number who have gone out with their families, are now turning their attention to grain, fruits, &c. Grazing is also a very profitable business; good market for beef eattle always at hand.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It may not be amiss, to threw out a few hints to those who may design visiting California in search of gold, or for agricultural purposes, or to engage in more autile pursuits.

We could not advise any one who is doing well at home, to vorture to California; to omany start out without any fixed purpose in view, except to go there and pick up gold. It never was intended by that all wise Providence, that riches should be reaped so readily and by all—fortune is as ficklo there as every where else, shibough a man by close attention, energy and economy, can make more in California

in the same length of time, as there is certainly a wider field for enterprise; yet so many get discouraged at the outset. because wealth has not rolled at once into their pockets. California is undoubtedly a healthy country, but to the new comer, he is liable to the diseases incident to all new settled countries, Diarrhoea is the most fatal here-but by care and attention to diet, he will soon get acclimated. In going to California get through tickets if possible, and don't stop longer on the Isthmus than necessary, though the city of Panama is not unhealthy. If you have to remain a week or two; go down to the Island of Taboga, 15 miles from Panama. It is a very healthy place, and fine bathing and cheap living. The climate of San Francisco is much more severe on the new-comer than any other location. In consequence of the strong N. W. winds, which renders fire necessary during the summer months, from 11 o'clock in the day to midnight. 'Tis not so in the interior, and only requires a little care to put on a thick coat on the approach of evening.

As to the best location for mining in the placers, the Northern mining region appears to yield a fairer average, but is not so healthy as the Southern mines. The largest vein operations are in Mariposa County, but in Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties, these are also valuable locations. Yankee enterprise has provided good ferries across every stream and at every desirable point. There are roads well besten to every mining region and trading post; and the traveller will now find a good eating house or tent at short distances on every roate.







